

THE YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL

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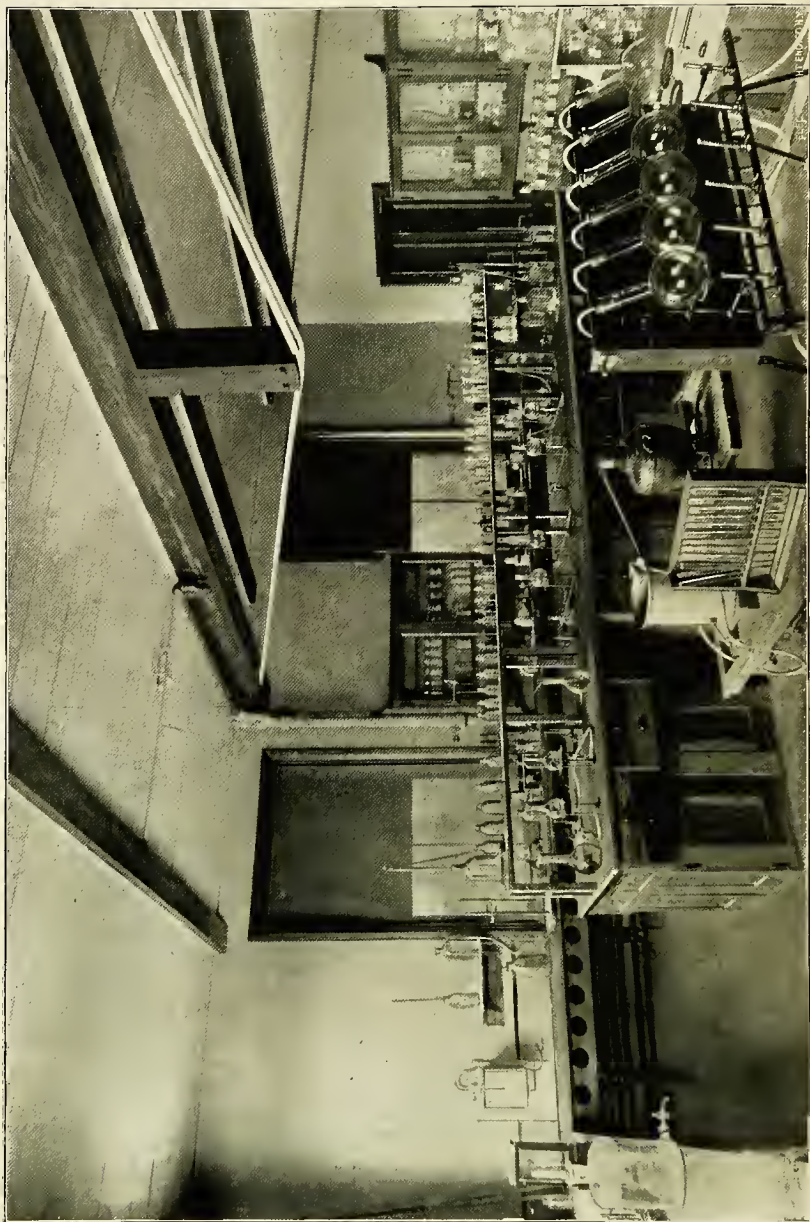
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Yale University

THE
YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL





SANITARY LABORATORY.

By direction of the Medical Faculty this statement of the course of instruction in the Medical School and of the facilities at the command of the Faculty for carrying out the plan of instruction, has been prepared for the information of the medical alumni of the University and others interested in the progress of medicine at Yale.

In the annual announcements of the School will be found the details of the schedule and copies of examination papers, together with information concerning the requirements for matriculation and graduation, the expenses of attendance at the School and other matters more especially of interest to medical students.

HERBERT E. SMITH,
Dean.

YALE UNIVERSITY,
New Haven, Conn.

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THE YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Medical School of Yale University was chartered in 1810, and the first class graduated in 1814. The School is therefore the oldest of the professional departments of the University, and is the fifth in point of age among the medical schools now existing in the United States. It was first known as the Medical Institution of Yale College and was in affiliation with the Connecticut Medical Society. The professors were elected by the college corporation on nomination from the Medical Society, and the degrees were granted on the recommendation of the examining committee, consisting of the professors of the School, and an equal number of physicians appointed by the Medical Society. This arrangement remained in force until 1884, when it was discontinued by an amicable arrangement between the College and the Medical Society.

The first faculty consisted of Eneas Munson, Nathan Smith, Eli Ives, Benjamin Silliman and Jonathan Knight. Professor Knight retained his connection with the School for fifty-one years, and Professor Ives for forty-eight years, the last eight of which he was an emeritus professor. It is also noteworthy that the chair of chemistry was occupied by Professor Silliman and his son who succeeded him, for a period of seventy-one years. William Tully did not join the faculty until later, serving from 1829 to 1841.

A study of the history of the school shows that the many changes occurring here were coincident with the progress and changes in the method of medical education in this country during the century. There was first the marked success and prominence of the School in the early

period, when the short winter course, consisting of a systematic didactic presentation of the medical branches, admirably met the needs of the medical students, who were associated with preceptors in the daily practice of their profession, and who derived from them much personal and clinical instruction. Then there was the long period of lessened usefulness incident to the decadence of the preceptor system, and the consequent dependence of students on public institutions for their clinical instruction, which led them to the schools situated in the larger cities, where the clinical instruction given in connection with the hospitals, there first developed, could be combined with their didactic instruction.

The recent years have seen developments which have again brought the School, and others situated like it, into increased attractiveness to students. The cause most contributing to this has been the increased demand made in the profession for a more thorough and more systematic education, and one that embraces the sciences which have been developed within the domain of medicine, as essential to and largely preceding the more practical branches of the art of medicine. To meet this demand the student requires, and the school which attracts him must present, facilities for thorough work in the laboratory methods of the sciences, and also hospital and dispensary advantages for *personal* instruction in the methods used in clinical work. The three years' course cannot properly embrace more than the fundamental studies and the proper preliminary personal training in clinical methods. It is immaterial whether the second period of clinical study devoted to wider observation and the acquisition of experience be pursued at the same place as the preliminary work, as some schools provide for, or whether it be pursued elsewhere in post graduate studies, although there are some advantages to the student associated with the wider experience coming from a change at this point of instructors and environment.



MICROSCOPICAL LABORATORY.

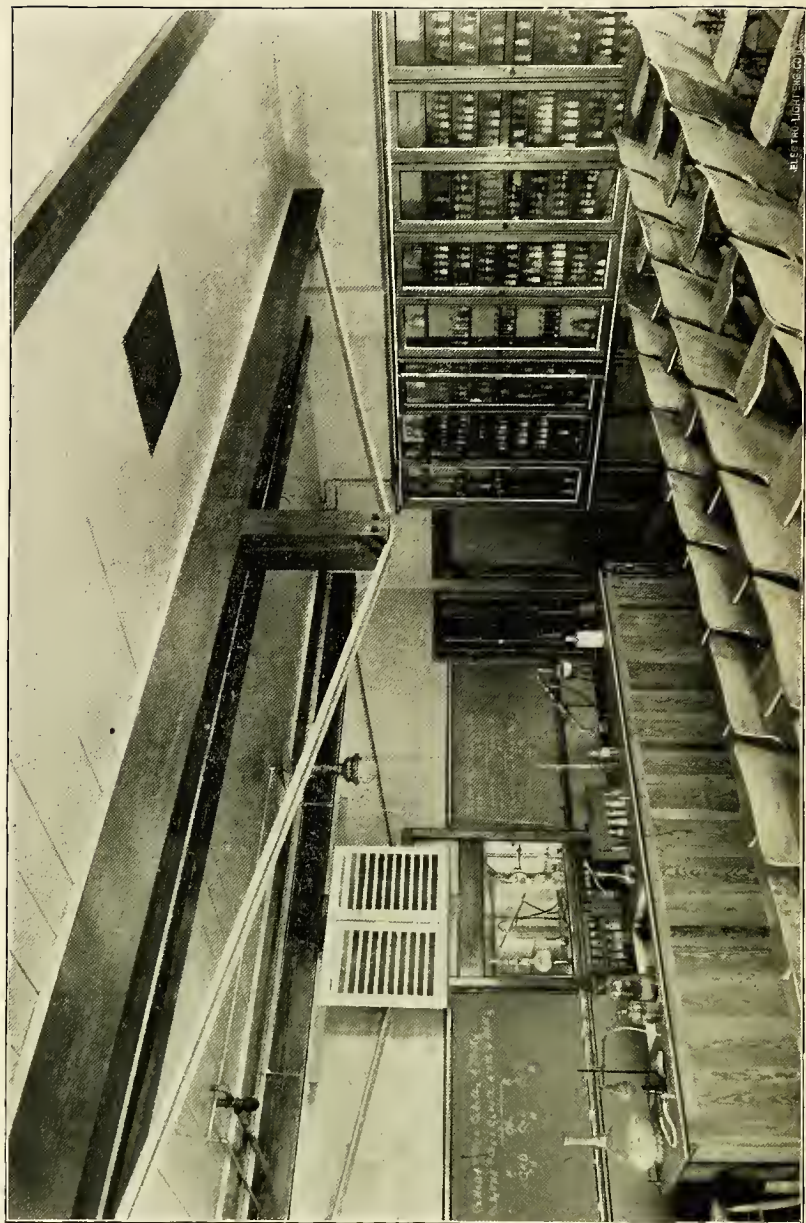
What may be considered the recent period of the history of this School began with the adoption of the entrance examinations, the graded course, and the full college year. These most desirable changes were made in 1879 when nearly all the schools drawing students from the same territory were without such a high grade of requirements, and resulted in decided financial loss to the School, due to the immediate decrease in the number of students in attendance. For a few years the attendance remained very small, then gradually increased to a number much in excess of that at the commencement of the period. It is believed that this is the logical result of the efforts which have been made to adjust the curriculum to meet the requirements of the medical student of the day, and that the changes that have been made recently will still further commend the School to those wishing the best medical preparation.

At the end of its eighty-first year of activity, the School finds itself well housed, and with better facilities for its work than ever before. Its instruction is carried on in the old building, now known as Medical Hall, the new Laboratory Building, the New Haven Dispensary, and the New Haven Hospital.

Medical Hall was erected in 1860 and for many years served for all purposes of didactic and laboratory instruction. At present it provides accommodations for the departments of anatomy and pathology, and for the general uses of the School. The first floor of the main building contains the faculty room, the students' reading room, and the general lecture room. The second floor contains the laboratory for the professor of pathology, a museum for the collections of this department, and the microscopical laboratory. This is a room measuring fifty feet by twenty-five feet, is well lighted with north and west light, and thoroughly equipped with microscopes, students' lockers, work tables, and every facility for satisfactory instruction in normal and pathological histology. In close connec-

tion with it is a photographic dark room and the bacteriological laboratory. The latter occupies the two floors of the wing of the building, formerly used by the chemical department. The first floor contains the students' work tables and the appliances for cleaning and sterilizing the apparatus. The second contains the culture room, the cabinet of cultures and the special research apparatus, and is intended especially to meet the requirements for the more refined and advanced work. The third floor of the main building contains the laboratory of the professor of anatomy, the class room for anatomy, and the students' laboratory. The anatomical laboratory is a room measuring fifty feet by twenty-five feet, it is eighteen feet in height, well lighted by skylight and through high windows. The floor is of asphaltum, and arranged for flushing with water. The room is provided with lockers for each student, and with adequate toilet facilities. The dissecting tables are stationary slate slabs supported on two iron posts, thus affording the greatest freedom to the class working about them, and the greatest cleanliness.

The new Laboratory Building was occupied for the first time in the fall of 1893; it is a three story brick structure, measuring seventy-two feet by forty-one, and is occupied by the departments of chemistry and physiology. The first floor contains the administration room, balance and microscopical room, and the two students' working laboratories for chemistry; these are designated as the north and south laboratories, and are alike in their general plan. They each measure forty feet by twenty-seven, have good air space and are well lighted. The hoods are on the inside walls and are efficiently ventilated by an exhaust fan. The arrangement of tables, sinks and the various laboratory appliances is such as to facilitate to the utmost the work of the student. The second floor contains the Dean's office, private rooms for the professor of chemistry, the sanitary laboratory, and the class room in chemistry with its adjunct preparation and apparatus rooms. The sanitary laboratory



LECTURE ROOM FOR CHEMISTRY.

is fully equipped for study and investigation in this important branch of chemistry. The class room is especially complete in its facilities for the many experimental demonstrations required for thorough instruction in the branch to which it is devoted. The third story contains the general laboratory for physiology, a library for the professor of physiology, small rooms for special research, and the class room with its attached apparatus rooms. The class room for physiology is of the same size as that for chemistry, and also especially adapted for the requirements for demonstration before classes.

The New Haven Dispensary is located on the school grounds, in a building containing the pharmacy laboratory which is associated with the drug dispensary, the general clinic room, and several special rooms necessary for the various clinical departments. This building has been recently remodeled to accommodate to the best advantage its large service, and affords facilities of great value in the instruction of the School.

The New Haven Hospital is located about four blocks from the School. It is a general hospital having an active service and is the chief one in the city. Medical and surgical clinics are regularly held here for students throughout the academic year. They are held both in the wards and in the operating theater, and afford excellent opportunity for the primary instruction for which they are intended. The Farnam ward is a memorial of George B. Farnam, M.D., of the class of 1869. It contains an accident room, an etherizing room, and other apartments associated with the main feature of the building, the operating theater. This is well designed to make operations available for the instruction of students, and is a model in its arrangements and equipment for securing the best results of modern antiseptic surgical methods.

The Morgue of the hospital is a convenient structure well designed to afford students ample opportunity for witnessing autopsies.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum of the School is similar to that pertaining to scientific studies in the other departments of the University. Its controlling feature is the attempt to bring the student into personal relations with the instructors, as far as possible, and to incite them to active personal work. To these ends class room exercises pertaining to prescribed readings in text-books, and laboratory and clinical work with the instructors, largely replace didactic lectures, though such lectures are retained as best in some departments, and as essential to some degree in all. Pass examinations are held only at a stated time annually, but, that both the student and the instructors may realize the progress made, frequent test examinations are held, especially in the first year of the course. These examinations and the class room quizzes tend in no small degree to prepare the student in the way of successfully expressing himself under the peculiar conditions of written and oral examinations. This preparation is of great value to him, not only in the degree examinations, but also in the hospital and state examinations in which he subsequently competes.

The facilities for laboratory instruction are especially complete, both in the laboratories themselves and in the equipment in apparatus and materials which are offered to each student. It is believed that they not only meet every reasonable demand, but that taken altogether they offer unexcelled facilities for work in this direction. The advantages offered for clinical instruction at the Hospital and Dispensary are not only adequate to meet the demands of the kind of clinical instruction best suited to the needs of the undergraduate medical student, but they are excellent.

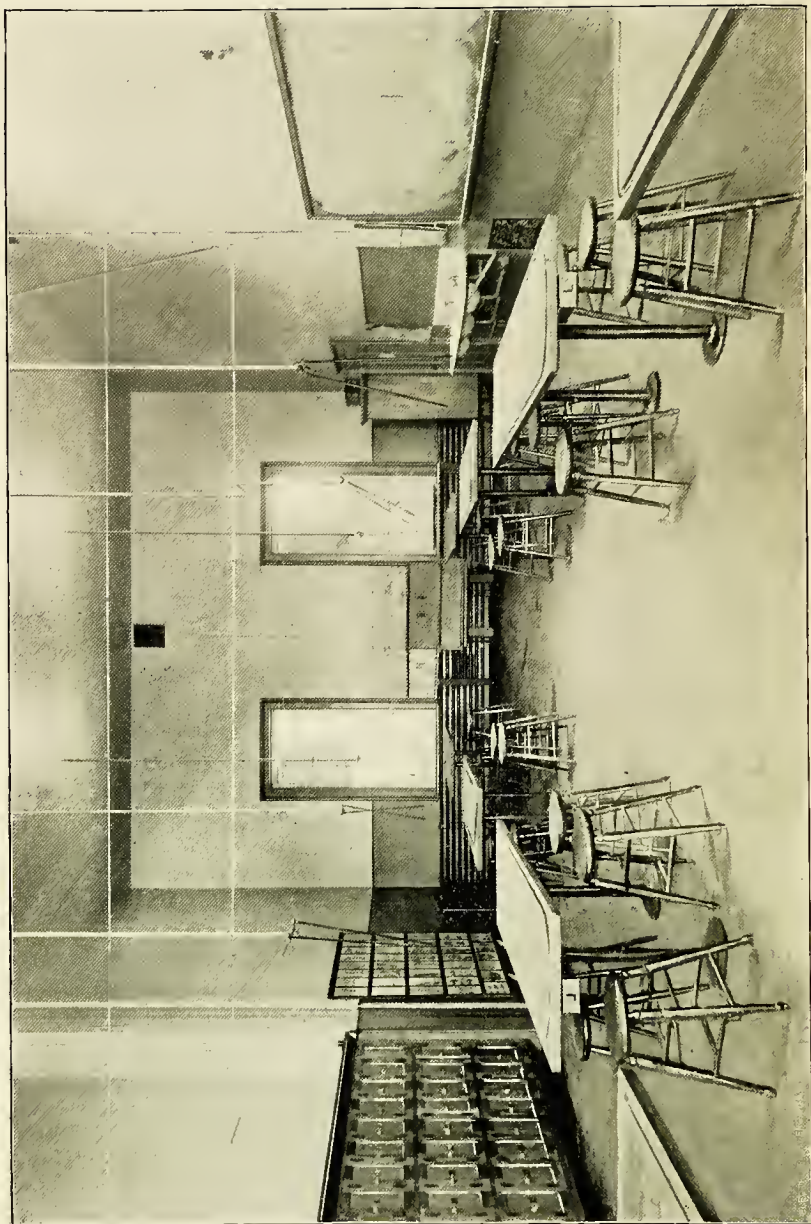
While the demands of the studies properly coming within the domain of medicine are very great, and cannot to the best advantage be associated with other pursuits, still they can be so arranged, and are so ordered in a properly graded course as to make it advantageous to a student to pursue his medical studies, where he is not entirely deprived of

opportunities for advance in the many interests pertaining to the life of a cultivated professional man. It is believed that residence at the seat of a great university, which medical students here enjoy, offers facilities of this class of great advantage to them. These are found in the numerous university lectures delivered during the year, on a great variety of topics of current interest, in the various scientific collections, and especially in the university library of 170,000 volumes, accessible to students of all departments.

The division of the studies of the curriculum, at present, is as follows: The first year the student devotes his time to the preliminary branches, anatomy, normal histology, chemistry, and physiology. He attends none of the special clinics, but is invited to some of the general clinics in the amphitheatre of the hospital, where he acquires familiarity with the nature of such medical work. He also attends the autopsies, where he has excellent opportunities for acquiring knowledge of fresh anatomy, especially of the viscera, not so well presented in the material preserved for careful anatomical dissection.

The second year the student continues the study of anatomy and physiology, pursues materia medica and pharmacy, and begins recitation in pathology and in the practical branches, medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, and also attends as a spectator all the general medical and surgical clinics and the autopsies.

The third year he devotes to pathology, medicine, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics, and gynecology. He also receives instruction in bacteriology, sanitary science, toxicology, clinical chemistry, ophthalmology, laryngology, otology, pædiatrics and dermatology. He attends the various general and special clinics, and participates in the work as an assistant, serving in this capacity in the various clinics in rotation. He also has assigned to his care for home treatment, under the direction of the instructor, cases from the medical, surgical and obstetrical clinics.



ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.

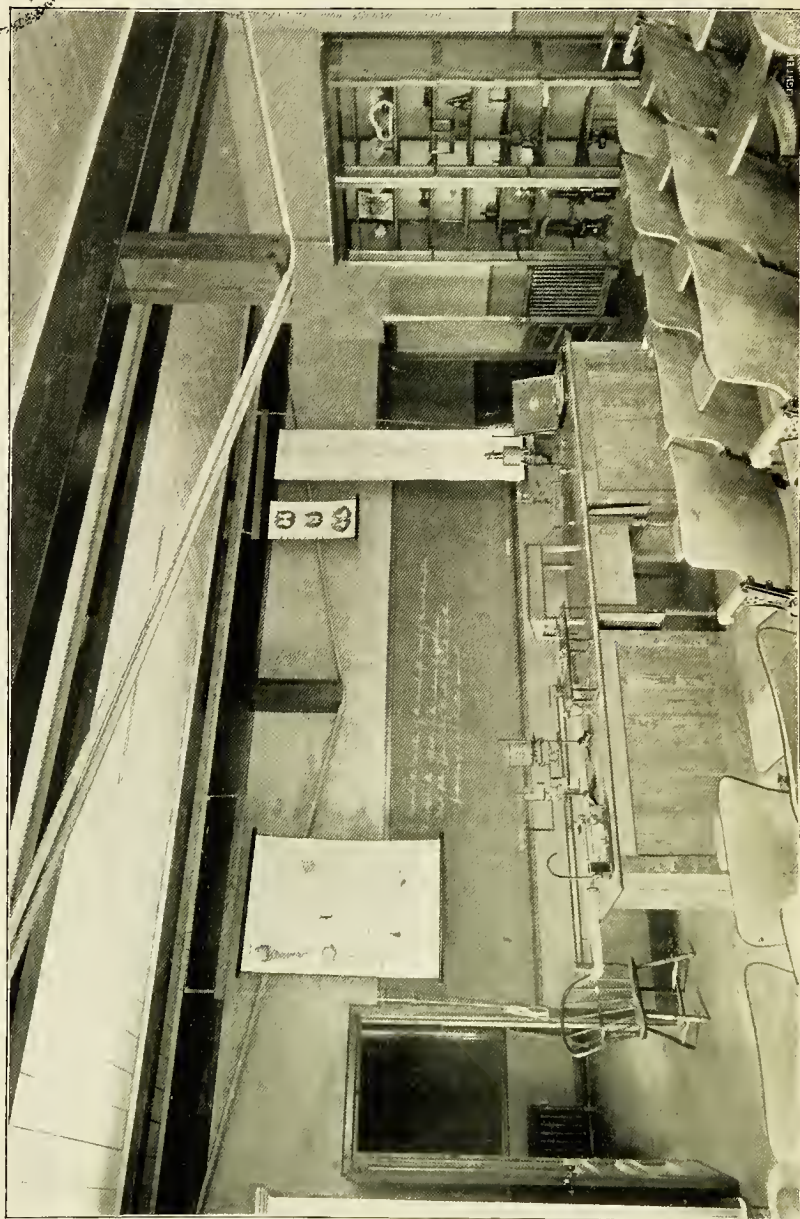
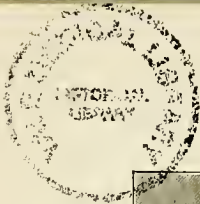
DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

The instruction in *Human Anatomy* is given by recitation, with frequent reviews, lectures with demonstrations on the cadaver and laboratory work. The instruction aims to impart a thorough knowledge of the details of anatomy, but every occasion is taken to explain and impress the application of the knowledge in practical medicine and surgery. In the laboratory a brief course of dissection on the cat precedes the regular dissection of the cadaver. Careful and thorough dissections are insisted on, and each student is called upon to demonstrate his work as a part of his pass examination. The course covers two years with written pass examinations at the end of each year. The work of the first year includes osteology, syndesmology and myology. That of the second year angiology, neurology, splanchnology, with special instruction on the brain and cerebral localizations.

The lecture room of this department is especially adapted for demonstrations on the cadaver, and is provided with an oxy-hydrogen lantern, for the projection of diagrams and photographs, of which the department has several hundred slides. Besides the excellent collection of models and specimens there is a large collection for the study of osteology. Each junior student is provided with a box containing the bones of the skeleton, which he keeps for home study during the year.

The anatomical laboratory has already been referred to, and is believed to afford every facility for the best work. It is abundantly supplied with material through the operation of the efficient anatomical law of the state.

Topographical and Surgical Anatomy.—In the senior year the student receives instruction in the topographical and special surgical relationships of anatomy in a course of lectures with demonstrations on the living model and the cadaver.



LECTURE ROOM FOR PHYSIOLOGY.

Normal Histology and Embryology.—The aim of the instruction is to impart a good working knowledge of the microscope, and of the methods of preservation and preparation of specimens for microscopical study, and accurate information of the normal structure of the body of the adult and fetus, and the formation and growth of the embryo.

The microscopical laboratory is supplied with an excellent set of microscopes, and with microtomes and other laboratory requisites for the best work. Each student is provided with a locker and a set of reagents and apparatus for his own use. There is a large cabinet of sections which may be drawn upon for illustrations and for special work, and also a large collection of photographs and transparencies made from plates and photomicrographs of tissues.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

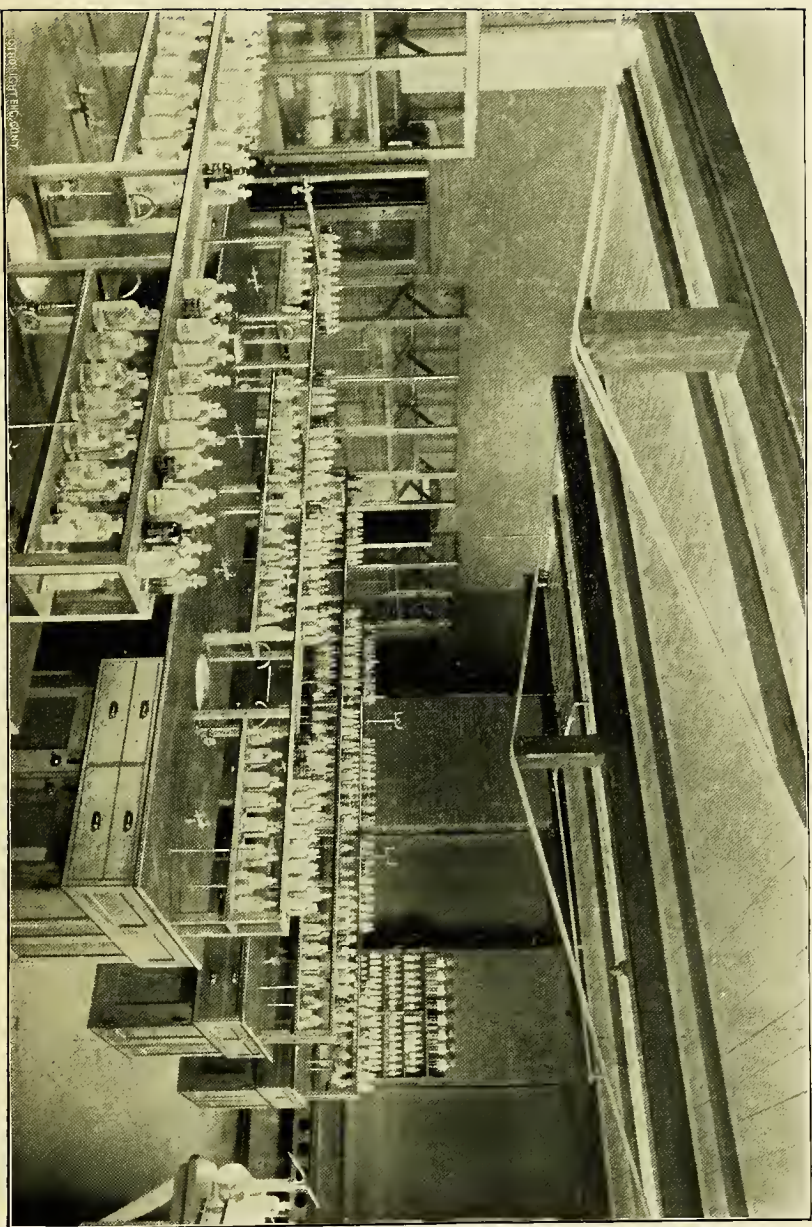
Instruction is given by lectures with references to readings in text-books, and by experiments and demonstrations with frequent test examinations. The aim of the instruction is not only to present the facts of physiology which at present meet with application in medicine and hygiene, but to expound the facts and reasonings of modern physiology as a science; thereby laying a foundation which should enable the graduate to appreciate and appropriate future applications of physiological discoveries. The instruction extends through two years, with pass examinations at the end of each. The first course in this subject embraces what is presented in Huxley's *Elements of Physiology*. This introductory course occupies the first term of the first year, and is intended to familiarize the student with the groundwork of the phenomena of life in man, and thus enable him to comprehend better the importance and application of other studies simultaneously pursued. The remainder of the first year is spent in a detailed study of the physiology of the blood, the

circulation, respiration, digestion and nutrition. During this time the student also pursues a laboratory course in physiological chemistry under the direction of the chemical department. The course for the second year includes especially the physiology of the muscles and nerves, the brain and organs of special sense.

This department has a lecture room especially adapted to meet the requirements for demonstrations and experiments; it is well supplied with charts, models, etc., and is particularly well furnished with fine physical and special apparatus recently added. The department has also a large general laboratory and several small rooms for special purposes, which together with the apparatus and the most recent physiological literature offer excellent facilities for research and other advanced work. Students fitted by their previous work are received into the laboratory and directed in the methods of original investigation.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

The instruction is given by recitation from text-books, experimental demonstrations, and laboratory work. The vast array of facts of value in medicine are presented as far as practicable, and impressed by experiments in the lecture room and the laboratory. The fundamental theories of the science and the theoretical relationships also receive much attention, with the aim that the chemical course may result in a permanent acquisition to the student and secure a foundation for future development. The course in *General and Organic Chemistry* consists of class room exercises on the subject of assigned readings very fully illustrated by experiments and the presentation of specimens, of which the department has a carefully selected collection. *Organic Chemistry* is treated according to the manner and extent of Remsen's excellent text-book on organic chemistry. Many of the typical compounds are prepared before the class, and their reactions carefully studied.



NORTH CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Qualitative Analysis is taught in the laboratory, so far as to require the student to be able to analyze a mixture of the salts of the more common metals. The experimental inductive method is employed and the course is systematic and well adapted to cultivate habits of observation. In *Quantitative Analysis* the student makes a number of typical determinations by gravimetric and volumetric methods.

The course in *Physiological Chemistry* consists of recitations and a practical laboratory study of the typical proteids and carbohydrates, and of many of the proximate principles of the animal body, with the chemical behavior and composition of the various animal tissues and fluids, especially the digestive juices and the urine.

The course in *Clinical Chemistry* includes a study of abnormal urine, the sterilization and predigestion of milk, the methods of examination of stomach contents and other methods used in clinical and sanitary examinations.

At Christmas the first year student has a practical examination in qualitative analysis, and in June a written examination in general and organic chemistry, and in physiological chemistry.

The lecture room assigned to this department is arranged with a view to the experimental features of the course. The two working laboratories have already been referred to. In them each student is provided with a desk, reagents and a very complete set of apparatus. In the individual equipment of the desks and the general laboratory arrangements it is believed that the facilities are the best, and are fully adequate to meet the demands of the most earnest student. The weighing room is supplied with a sufficient number of excellent balances and weights. The department has also a fully equipped laboratory for sanitary chemistry, in which at present the investigations for the Connecticut State Board of Health are conducted. The abundance of illustrative material and a good working library offer excellent facilities for advanced work in this branch.

DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

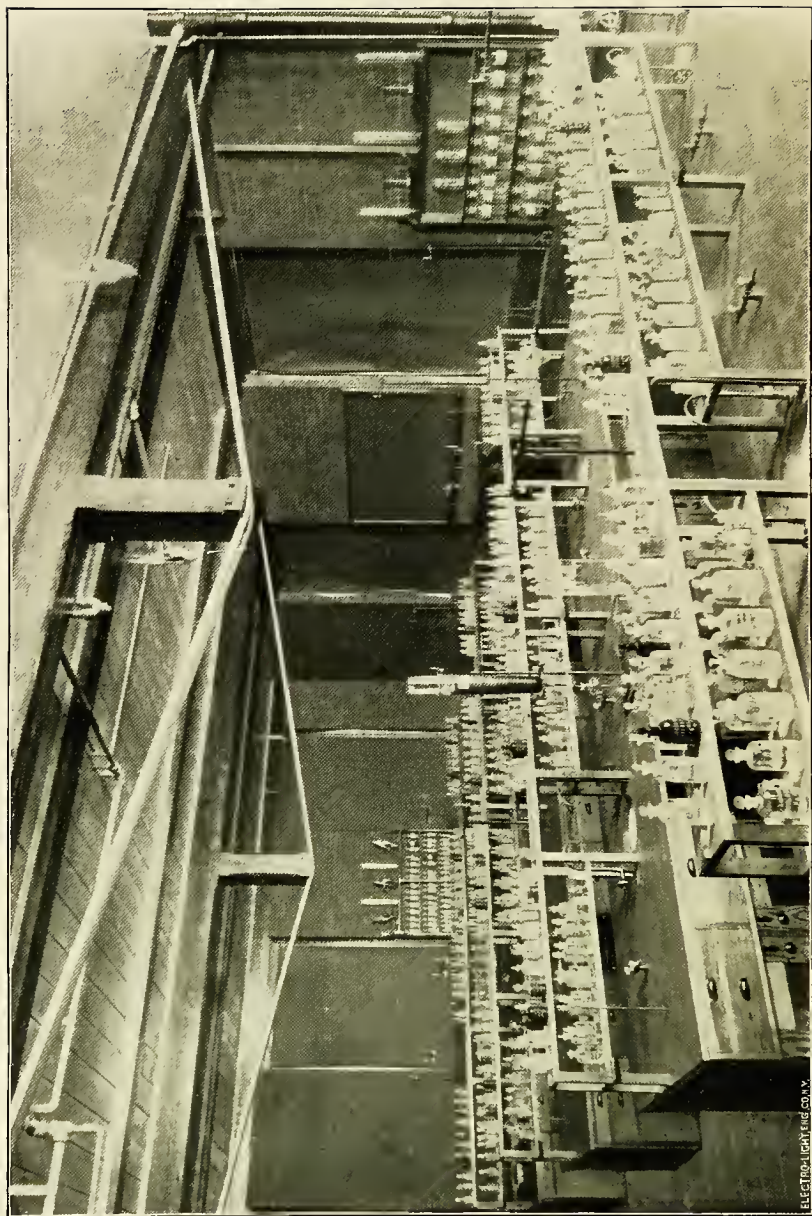
The instruction in this department is given in the middle and senior years. The first year's course consists of recitations from text-books on *Materia Medica*, with demonstrations and laboratory work in *Pharmacy* during one term. In the class room exercises the crude drugs, salts, alkaloids and preparation of the pharmacopœia are demonstrated by means of the collection of materia medica. Especial attention is given to prescription writing, with blackboard exercises. In the laboratory of pharmacy each student prepares typical members of the chief classes of the pharmacopœia, and compounds a number of selected prescriptions.

The second year is devoted to recitations on the minute details of the physical action of drugs and their therapeutic uses, with lectures on new drugs, massage, electricity, etc. During this year the students serve as clerks to the various dispensary physicians, in rotation, and thus have a valuable opportunity to extend their knowledge of therapeutics and prescription writing.

The department has a very complete collection of materia medica, so arranged that the preparations are exhibited in connection with the crude drug. The laboratory of pharmacy is a well equipped room adjacent to the drug store of the dispensary; in it the student is provided with a desk and a set of apparatus for all the common pharmaceutical operations.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

The instruction in pathology consists of recitations, lectures, laboratory work and autopsies. The class room exercises consist of recitations from a text-book, illustrations being furnished by the use of the large collections of preparations of morbid anatomy belonging to the department, and by many fresh pathological specimens. The department also has a large collection of lantern slides



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SOUTH CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

and photomicrographs. Instruction is given in *Medical Jurisprudence*, by lectures on special topics, and by reports of cases coming before the medical examiner and the coroner, and by reviews of cases occurring in the courts.

The laboratory work continues through the middle and senior years, and consists of the study of pathological histology. During the senior year especially the specimens are examined in connection with the autopsies.

Bacteriology.—There is annually given to the senior students a course of lectures and demonstrations on this subject. The aim of the course is especially to present the status of knowledge in this field in relation to practical medicine, and to demonstrate the methods of bacteriological research.

In the laboratory course in pathology there are included exercises in the microscopical examination of sputum and other processes of examination by the method of staining, which have become of value in clinical diagnosis.

The School also furnishes to graduates and other advanced students a laboratory course in bacteriological technique, including the preparation of culture media, and the methods of pure cultures as well as the methods of staining bacteria. A brief study is made of the bacteria of the air and water, and a more thorough one of the more common pathogenic forms especially with reference to diagnosis.

The microscopical laboratory in which all the students of the school have lockers and a set of apparatus has already been referred to. The department has a sufficient number of microscopes, with high power lenses and condensers for use in the bacteriological examinations.

The bacteriological laboratories which are in connection with the microscopical laboratory have also been described. They are used especially for research and the work of advanced students.

The morgue at the hospital was designed to meet the requirements of conducting autopsies before students. Notice of all autopsies are posted in Medical Hall, and the students are expected to attend them.

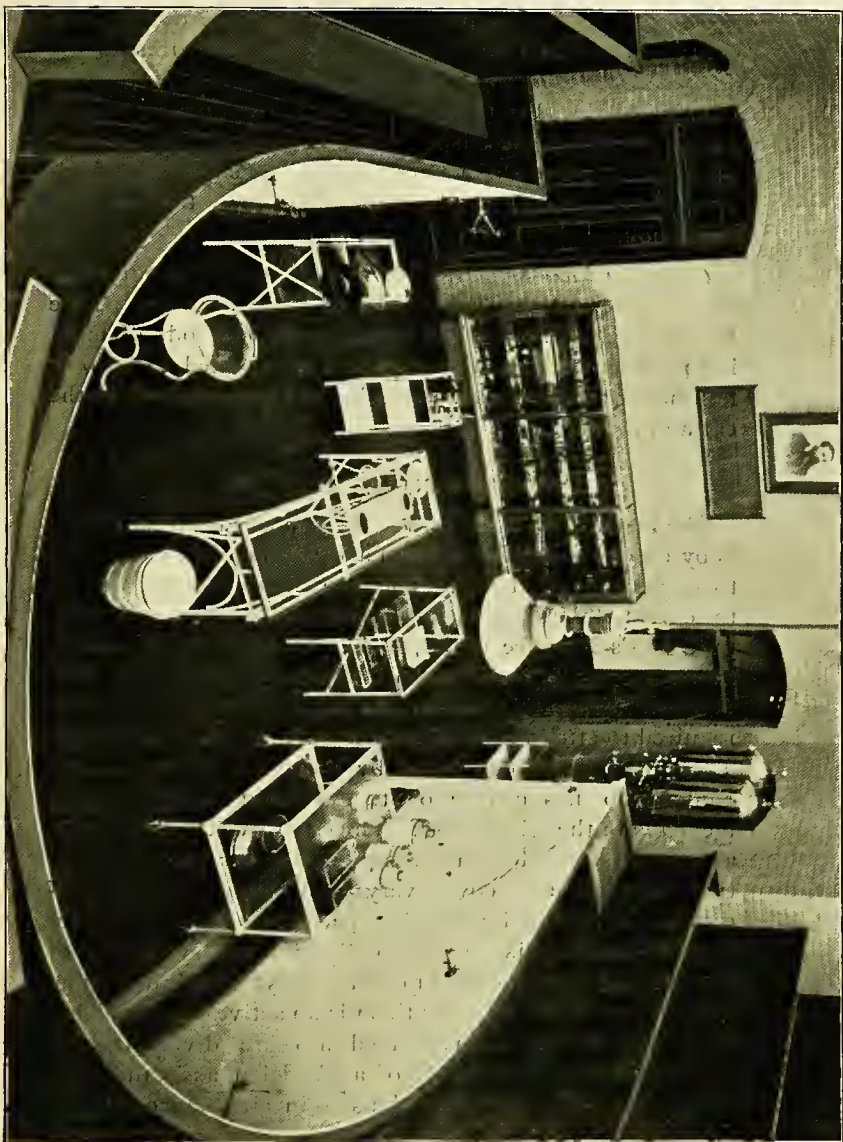
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

Three didactic lectures are given each week on the principles and practice of surgery. The course is arranged to cover two years. Attendance is required once a week throughout the year at the general surgical clinics at the Dispensary. This service is an active one requiring three clinics weekly, and affords abundant opportunity for illustrating the practice of minor surgery. In these clinics the senior students are appointed in rotation to act as clerks and assistants. They also have assigned to them suitable cases which they visit at their homes for the purpose of doing such dressings as are needed, and of reporting their condition.

General surgical clinics are also held at the New Haven Hospital once a week for eight months of the college year. These clinics afford opportunities for observation and study of the more severe injuries and important surgical diseases. Many of them are ward clinics and enable the student to follow the same case throughout their stay in the hospital ; he may therefore study the causes that necessitate operation, when such are necessary, may see the operations and observe the results of treatment. Operations are performed in the theatre of Farnam ward, which is so constructed as to afford excellent opportunities for witnessing the procedures. Mention has already been made of the admirable facilities for demonstrating the precautions and procedures of modern antiseptic surgery.

Operative Surgery and Bandaging.—A course in operative surgery is conducted in the anatomical laboratory, in which the senior students are required to perform on the cadaver many of the important operations, as ligation of arteries, amputation, etc.

Bandaging is taught by one of the assistants to the surgical chair at the Dispensary.



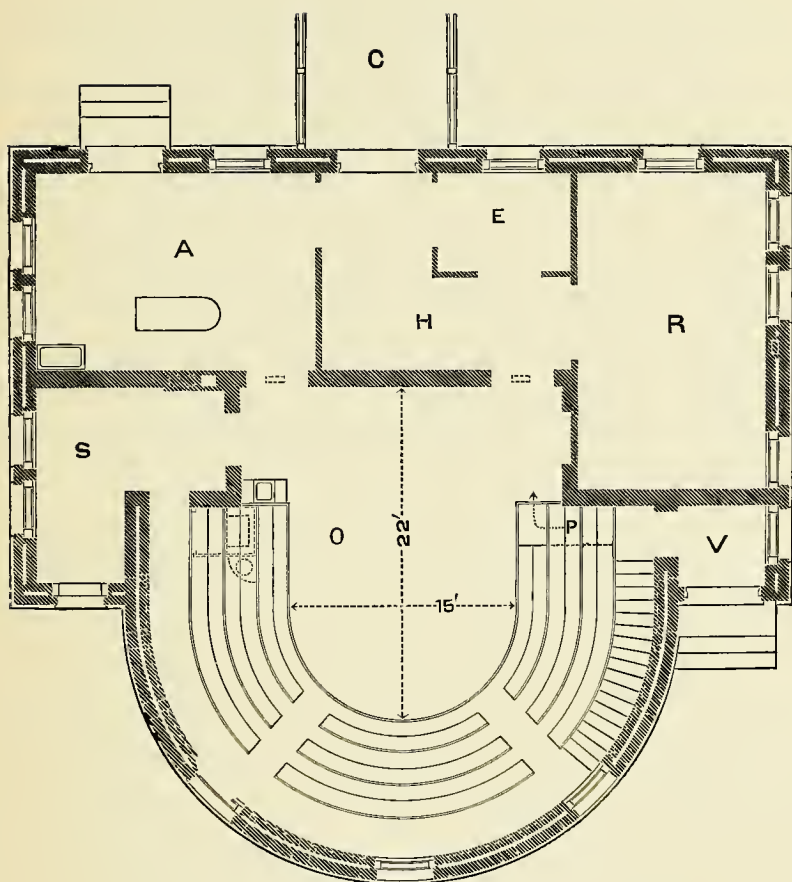
OPERATING THEATER, FARNAM WARD, NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL.

Ophthalmology.—The principles and practice of this specialty are taught in a course of didactic lectures to the senior class. This instruction is supplemented and abundantly illustrated in the ophthalmological division of the surgical clinic at the Dispensary. Each student is personally taught the use of the ophthalmoscope and the principles of the methods for the determination of the errors of refraction.

Otology and Laryngology.—Senior students are required to attend once a week the clinics in these branches at the Dispensary. Each student is taught the methods of making instrumental examinations, and is expected to become familiar with the normal pathological appearances of the ear and throat.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

The instruction in the principles and practice of medicine is by means of recitation from a text-book, with explanatory lectures and clinics. The manner of presentation and the extent of the systematic course of recitations are as given in Ostler's Practice of Medicine. Clinical instruction is carried on at the New Haven Dispensary and at the New Haven Hospital. The middle and senior students are required to attend three clinics weekly at the Dispensary. These clinics are conducted by the chief of the medical clinic who has charge of the department of internal medicine in the Dispensary. The cases exhibited are such as may be selected from among patients for their instructive character, and cover very completely the range of diseases exhibited by walking patients. In these clinics especial attention is devoted to all signs and symptoms of disease, and instrumental or other means for their detection. The service which supplies them is an active one, requiring six clinics weekly, and is divided into three divisions, each under the immediate charge of a physician, assistant to the chief. Each of these physicians is in attendance twice a week, and to each of them are assigned from the senior



Ground Plan of Farnam Ward, New Haven Hospital.

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|---|------------------------------------|
| O—Operating theatre. | V—Vestibule to Students' entrance. |
| S—Surgeon's consulting room. | P—Passageway to cellar. |
| A—Accident Room. | H—Hall. |
| R—Recovery Room. | E—Etherizing Room. |
| C—Corridor connecting with main building. | |

class, three clinical clerks who are changed once a month. The clinical clerks take the histories and make the preliminary examinations of the patients, which are revised by the assistant, who prescribes the treatment. While the clinical clerks are appointed primarily for the relief of the assistants in their examinations of patients, they find here necessary and very excellent opportunities for rendering themselves familiar with practical medical work. The urine, sputum, blood, etc., when these require investigation are examined by the students under the directions of the instructors in chemistry and bacteriology. Cases which need to be seen at home are put in charge of senior students, with such supervision as each case requires.

At the hospital one medical clinic is held each week. These are general medical clinics, but especial attention is given to the demonstration of the various signs of importance in physiological diagnosis. Opportunity is also provided here for the study of those severer cases which the Dispensary does not furnish, and care is taken to have the students see the same patient in various stages of his disease, and in fatal cases to demonstrate the lesions at the autopsy.

Mental Diseases.—Instruction is given in a special course of didactic lectures, and by visits to the hospitals for the insane. This is a required subject and is included in the examination in medicine.

Dermatology.—Attendance is required of the senior students once a week at the Dispensary clinics in dermatology.

Sanitary Science.—Instruction is given in this department in a special course of didactic lectures which include the elements of this subject, with a discussion of public sanitary administration. Additional instruction is also given in connection with the course in chemistry of the senior year. This is also a required course, the subject being included in the examination of medicine.

Toxicology.—Besides the instruction received in the general courses on chemistry and pharmacology, there is a special course of lectures treating the general subject matter of this science, the statistics of the use of the different poisons, and an exposition of the chemistry and the medico-legal bearings of the ptomaines.

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS, GYNECOLOGY AND PÆDIATRICS

Instruction is given in obstetrics by lectures and recitations from a text-book, with systematic and personal instruction by means of the manikin, on the several positions of the fetus in utero, the chief points of diagnosis, and the operations of midwifery. The members of the senior class are notified in rotation to be present at confinements at the Hospital. They also have assigned to their care, cases from the out-department of the Dispensary, which they attend under the direction of the instructor, during and after confinement.

Gynecology is taught by recitations and clinics. Senior students attend the clinics in this department once a week, and there receive personal instruction in the methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Pædiatrics.—This important branch is taught by lectures and recitations, and illustrated by cases in the medical clinics. Especial attention is given to the care and feeding of infants.

INSTRUCTION TO GRADUATE AND SPECIAL STUDENTS

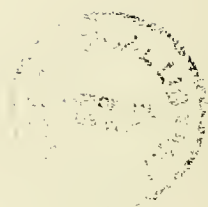
The graduate instruction offered in this School is intended to meet the requirements of two classes of students : first, those who wish to review or supplement their knowledge of the regular studies of the medical curriculum, as taught in this School ; and second, those who wish to fit themselves for the duties of a medical examiner, for

medico-legal and sanitary examinations, or in other special lines of medical work especially in those requiring laboratory Instruction.

Courses in the following subjects are specially mentioned: Experimental Physiology; Physiological Chemistry; Chemical Analysis, including General Qualitative Analysis and the Quantitative Methods as applied in medicine; Experimental Toxicology and Medico-Legal Examinations; Sanitary Analysis, including the Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of Food, Air, Water, etc.; Practical Anatomy; Normal and Pathological Histology; General Bacteriology. But any of the regular studies may be taken, and special courses to meet the requirements of the students may be arranged at hours convenient to the instructors.

Special Students are not taken in the practical branches of medicine, but the studies mentioned above and the general studies of the course are open to such persons as may desire to pursue them, if by their previous studies they are prepared to profit by the instruction.

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